

GAL

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill*. Besides the acorns, the oak beareth galls, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 635.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray on the Creation*.

The Aleppo galls, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham*.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly,

It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;

But loads and galls, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham*.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke*.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,

And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,

Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy galling chain. *Pope's Iliad*.

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;

And that my state being gall'd with my expence,

I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare*.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would gall the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray on the Creation*.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to gall their minds who did

not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker*, b. ii.

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause

we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better,

if we spy that it galleth them. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 9.

When I shew justice,

I pity those I do not know;

Which a dismiss'd offence would after gall. *Shakespeare*.

Let it not gall your patience, good lago,

That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,

That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

All studies here I solemnly defy,

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke, *Shak. H. IV.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

5. To harass; to mischieve.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of

shot from corners of streets and house-windows galled

them. *Sidney*.

Light demilances from afar they throw,

Fallen'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryd. Æn.*

GAL

In our wars against the French of old, we used to gall them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison on the State of the War*.

To GALL, *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you glecting and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

GALLANT, *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with

oars, neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Jf. xxxiii. 21.*

The gay, the wife, the gallant, and the grave,

Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller*.

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his

revenge in manner gallant enough. *Sidney*, b. ii.

But, fare thee well, thou art a gallant youth. *Shakespeare*.

A gallant man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further inght into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,

Make gallant shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare*.

He discourd, how gallant and how brave a thing it would

be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch

home his mistress. *Clarendon*.

4. Inclined to courtship.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,

The gay troops begin

In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*.

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

—What is't for?

—The reformation of our travell'd gallants,

That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor's. *Shakespeare*.

The gallants and lusty youths of Naples came and offered

themselves unto Vastius. *Knollet's History of the Turks*.

The gallants, to protect the lady's right,

Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright. *Dryden*.

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights;

But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden*.

2. A whoresmaster, who carresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young

gallant. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

The next carried a handsome young fellow upon her back:

she had left the good man at home, and brought away her

gallant. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the

two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syl-

lable. *GALLANTLY, adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so gallantly with us as we did with you

in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from

England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common

hangman. *Swift*.

GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering

grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all

The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your

principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling

study of nature. *Glauv. Scept. Preface*.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gallantry of Troy, I would

have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd,

Invent new arts to make their charyms kind. *Granville*.

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and

vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she

be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where

gallantry ends, and infamy begins. *Swift*.

GALLIASS, *n. f.* [*galass*, French.] A large galley; a vessel

of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less

'Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses,

And twelve tight gallies. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty,

whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships,

floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

GALLEON, *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or

sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards,

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and

that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or

set on fire by the Spanish galleons. *Raleigh's Apology*.

GAL

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

GALLERY, *n. f.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney*, b. i.

High lifted up were many lofty towers, And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Your gallery Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare*. The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupola's. *Bacon*.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,

Not to the foe yet known. *Denham*.

Nor is the shape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Cravut*.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,

And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope's Ep. of Horace*.

GALLETYLE, *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glass and galletyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GALLEY, *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλῆρα*, the swordfish; as others from *gallem*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *gallean*, *galliot*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. Great Neptune grieved underneath the load

Of ships, hulks, gallies, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax*.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly

decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of

galleys, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Lefs in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

On oozy ground his galleys moor;

Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden*.

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the gallies for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South's Sermons*.

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. f.* [*galley and slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, but he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramb*.

Hardened galley-slaves despite manumission. *Decay of Piety*.

The furies gently dash against the shore,

Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. *Garth*.

GALLIARD, *n. f.* [*galliard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a galliard by himself. *Cleveland*.

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was

form'd under the star of a galliard. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

There's nought in France

That can be with a nimble galliard won:

You cannot revel into dukesdoms there. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him

find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians

do to do with those that dance too long galliards. *Bacon*.

The tripl's and changing of times have an agreement with

the changes of motion; as when galliard time and measure

time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon's Natural History*.

GALLIARDISE, *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant

gaiety.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scor-

pius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think

I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way fa-

GAL

cetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

GALLICISM, *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Balinbrake*.

In English I would have *Gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Fellon on the Classics*.

GALLIGASKINS, *n. f.* [*Calige Gallo-Vasconum*, Skinner.] Large open hose.

My galligaskins, that have long withstood The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts, By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue, An horrid chafin disclose. *Phillips*.

GALLIMATIAS, *n. f.* [*galimatias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, *n. f.* [*gallimaufre*, French.] 1. A hoch-poch, or hali of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.

They have made of our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser*.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman. Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy gallimaufry, friend. *Shakespeare*.

GALLIOT, *n. f.* [*galliotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellepontus with eighty gallies,

and certain galliots, shaped his course towards Italy. *Knollet*.

GALLIPOT, *n. f.* [*gley*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner*. The

true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gally-

pot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, com-

monly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's gal-

lipots, that had on the outides apes, owls, and fatyrs; but

within, precious drugs. *Bacon's Apophth.* 227.

Here phials in nice discipline are set;

There gallipots are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth's Dispensatory*.

Alex